

## SILESIA CLOSED ZONE IS MUCH LIKE A SIEVE

Troops and Adventurers of  
All Kinds Pour In From  
Both Sides.

## ARMS NOT GIVEN UP

Germans Occupy Industrial  
Centres and Rail Junctions;  
Poles in Country.

## ALLIES ARE TOO FEW

Dangers of Enlarged Conflict  
Grow as Settlement of Ques-  
tions Is Delayed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
OFFEN, June 2 (Delayed).—The Poles assert that the request of the Allies that they cease hostilities for three days has caused them to receive as their sole reward a German attack and the loss of several villages. The German volunteer troops whom THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent questioned deny ever hearing the mention of an armistice and assert that it is their intention to clean up the Poles in the immediate future.

The facts are that the de facto armistice began with the entry of allied troops into the fighting zone and will exist only where the Allies exert their authority. The French are refusing to recognize the German volunteer forces and have left contact and negotiations with them to the British, while they are monopolizing the negotiations with the insurgents and virtually are giving a guarantee of their compliance.

The neutral zone scheme would separate the belligerent forces by establishing British garrisons on the German side and French garrisons on the Polish side of the fighting zone. The scheme as outlined by Gen. Lerond is the most likely to obtain the approval of the French and the insurgents.

## French and Poles See Danger.

The French and Poles here agree that the German counter offensive is the greatest menace to the realization of the present steps in uniting the industrial triangle of Upper Silesia with Poland.

Gen. Lerond repeatedly asserted that the German volunteer units immediately endanger a peaceful Polish settlement of the Upper Silesian dilemma. A neutral zone therefore would be a barrier, leaving the insurgents masters of most of the disputed regions.

Adalbert Korfanty, Polish insurgent leader, said that with this barrier established he regards the military phase of the operations to be virtually over, and will begin giving the region an administration.

The British have admitted the neutral zone principle, and could hardly have done otherwise with the handful of troops available. The Germans in the volunteer army, including General Hofer, declare they are convinced they could suppress the insurrection if they got a free hand; but being hampered, they are obliged to compromise as long as the French threaten to occupy the Ruhr valley. The Germans therefore gave oral assurances not to undertake offensive operations.

The immediate scheme, although corresponding to the French and Polish political programme, is but a temporary palliative and not a solution. The Germans and Poles continue to demand reinforcements from their respective countries, because frontier closing is not vigorously enforced by either side. Both belligerents insist on keeping their arms and refuse to withdraw from the region captured.

The neutral zone scheme is also only palliative because the real conflict centres about the industrial triangle and there an ambiguous situation continues. The Germans occupying the important cities and the railroad junctions while the insurgents hold the entire country-side. The danger, since the uprising, lies in the fact that German local bands have been reorganized with thousands of refugee reinforcements and despite the constant requisition of arms by the Allies still have a supply of rifles and machine guns.

## Fighting Would Be Serious.

Fighting here would involve much bloodshed and would endanger the industries of Upper Silesia. Gen. Lerond admits this new danger, but declares that counter measures are only possible with large garrisons and these probably will not be sent in time. French experts say that the present allied forces are too small to control the situation. The industrial triangle could be cut off and were a concentration made here in preference to the establishment of a neutral zone the Polish and German forces would come closer together and the danger of a general war would be greatly increased. A visit to the disputed region and conversations with all parties to the occupation of the industrial area make it seem that a strong allied police force is the only way by which the Allies can avert a conflict which already is brewing.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, who crisscrossed the entire fighting zone of both the German and the Polish insurgent sides Tuesday, encountered a desultory fighting and further military preparations. In the Polish section between Ujest and Gross Strehlitz a general movement of British and French troops occurred, indicating the intention of the insurgents to leave certain villages to the French.

## Polish Bands Chased Off.

But Polish bands were still in the woods north of Gross Strehlitz, keeping their machine gun positions and a sharp trail in control. When the Scotch troops appeared the insurgents melted away, establishing their lines again south of the town. The Polish insurgent commander had a three inch battery near Ujest and was holding his position. He accused the Germans of violating his agreement and said that his intention was to resume fighting should the Germans move again. The correspondent crossed the fighting zone from Gross Strehlitz to the Gogolin region, where a bloody combat occurred the day before (Monday), despite the supposed suspension of hostilities. Both the Poles and the Germans occupied fox holes along the road, and the woods bordering the highway, and were maintaining their sniping operations and occasional machine gun fire. The Bavarians occupied machine gun nests and front positions. The troops here were mostly in uniform, well armed and wore decorations. They were occupying villages that had been captured from the Poles the day before. They declared they had heard nothing of an armistice and boasted of their ability to push the Polish insurgent bands out of Upper Silesia. Non-commissioned officers of the Bavarian

## HALLER MEETS KORFANTY, BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVING

Fighting Continues Between Poles and Germans and  
Firing Squads Keep Busy Near Kattowitz to  
Prevent Plundering.

By the Associated Press.  
OFFEN, June 4.—German advances today said that Gen. Joseph Haller, the Polish military leader, had arrived at Kattowitz for a conference with Adalbert Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurgents.

German leaders here declared today they had secured evidence that Karl Radek, German Communist, was credited with causing the Saxony uprisings, was at Oppeln on the night of June 2 and that he conferred with local leaders in planning a Bolshevik movement throughout Upper Silesia. Information from this same source said that Pierre Ramus, the French Austrian leader, was now at Kattowitz, and that Radek had gone to Hindenburg.

Fighting between Germans and Poles continues in the vicinity of Schmilchow. The castle owned by Count Stahwitz has been burned.

The British are gradually reinforcing

their troops in the plebiscite area, bringing in fresh soldiers and many tanks. The Interallied Commission is reported to be considering the disposition of troops so that clashes between the Poles and British may, if possible, be avoided.

By the Associated Press.  
KATTOWITZ, Silesia, June 4.—Drastic steps have been taken by the leaders of Polish insurgents near this city to prevent plundering. Firing squads are busy every morning, and several times recently six men have been executed at one time for various crimes.

A young German was captured near this city yesterday and was beaten to death by the Poles.

The food situation in the industrial district near here is serious. There is no fresh meat, and babies are dying because of the lack of milk. No beer can be secured, and because of the insufficient coal supply lights are cut off at 8 o'clock at night.

## CORK LORD MAYOR HAS DISAPPEARED

Here Friday, Missing Yesterday, Say Friends; Gone  
Back, Officials Believe.

Donal O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, believed by Federal officials to have returned to Ireland, was in this city Friday. It was said at the headquarters of the American Committee for Irish Independence, Representatives of the committee added, however, they did not know where he was yesterday or what his plans were.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Donal O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who came here six months ago as a stowaway to testify before the Commission of the Committee of One Hundred investigating the Irish question, is believed by officials of the Department of Labor to have returned to Ireland. The Lord Mayor was given classification in this country as a seaman and allowed until midnight next Monday to leave the United States.

E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said today that the department had "every reason to believe that before the time limit allowed O'Callaghan to leave he will have shipped aboard another ship."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Henning, "we believe that he is already safely back in Ireland, although we have no official information to that effect. His attorneys assured us that he would leave the country according to the ruling of the Secretary. The last that I have heard of him was through newspaper reports that he was in Chicago on April 8."

Friends of the Lord Mayor claimed that there was a probability that British authorities might undertake to arrest him on his return voyage.

## ARMED MEN DESTROY WORKHOUSE IN CORK

Remove Inmates, Sprinkle Petrol and Set It Afire.

CORK, June 4.—A workhouse in Mill street, until recently occupied by an auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was destroyed by fire last night.

A party of armed men took possession of the building, removed its occupants and set it on fire, sprinkling petrol on the premises with petrol, to which they set fire. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

## SHOT BY FIRING SQUAD IN BARRACKS SQUARE

LIMERICK, Ireland, June 4.—Thomas Keane, sentenced to death by a court-martial on conviction of having been improperly in possession of arms and of having taken part in an attack upon the police at Singland, was shot by a firing squad in the barracks square here this morning.

Keane met his fate without a quiver. As the execution was being carried out, large crowds gathered in the barracks offered prayers and sang hymns.

## BOMB IN DUBLIN KILLS BOY.

Misses Military Car, but Wounds Ten Prisoners.

DUBLIN, June 4.—Three bombs were thrown at a motor car in which soldiers were crossing Newcomen Bridge here this evening. A boy was killed and eight civilians and two policemen injured, but none of the occupants of the car was injured.

## NEW DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION FRAMED

House Leaders Offer Substi-  
tute for Senator Borah's  
Amendment.

## MUCH WIDER IN SCOPE

Plan Is Said to Accord More  
With Views and Wishes  
of President.

## IT AVOIDS LIMITATIONS

Amendment Appropriates  
\$100,000 and Leaves Hard-  
ing Full Scope of Action.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., June 4.

A new disarmament amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which they will insist be adopted instead of the proposal of Senator Borah, inserted by the Senate, was drawn up and approved by Republican leaders of the House today.

The House plan, said to accord more nearly with views and wishes of President Harding, is much wider in scope than the Borah amendment which authorizes only the calling of a conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The President is known to feel that no specific limitations should be placed on his endeavors to accomplish reduction of armament and the House proposal, leaders said, was drawn with that end in view.

Unlike many disarmament resolutions introduced in Congress during the last two months which "authorize, empower or direct" the President to call a disarmament conference, the House amendment merely concurs in the views on disarmament publicly expressed by Mr. Harding and appropriates \$100,000 toward the preliminary expenses of any disarmament conference he may call.

Although House leaders have been insisting that the Borah amendment must be broadened to include disarmament only, the general term "armament" is used in the amendment, it being explained that the opinion was that the President should be left free to seek a reduction of armament if he so desired.

In limiting the House amendment to a concurrence in the President's views, Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee explained that other resolutions which "authorize" or "direct" the President to take disarmament steps carry the implication that Mr. Harding does not wish on his own initiative to attempt a reduction of armament. Mr. Porter conferred with the President last night.

The House amendment will be placed before the Foreign Affairs Committee and it is expected to be reported to the House.

Present plans are not to pass the

House resolution as a separate resolution, which will be the form in which it is submitted to the House, but to submit it to the House conferees as the official view of the Foreign Affairs Committee for inclusion in the naval bill as a substitute for the Borah amendment.

The naval bill probably will be sent to conference Monday without instructions, Mr. Mondell said.

Senator Borah is still insistent that extension of the scope of his amendment will jeopardize the success of disarmament movements and is prepared to fight any agreement by Senate conferees to the House plan.

The House amendment reads:

"Joint resolution concurring in the declared purpose of the President of the United States to call an international conference to limit armaments."

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby expresses its full concurrence in the declaration of the President in his address to Congress on April 12, 1921, that 'We are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but most prudent forbids that we disarm alone,' and further fully concurs in his declared pur-

pose and intention to call an international conference to consider the limitation of armaments with a view to lessening materially the burden of expenditure and the menace of war, and that for the expenses preliminary to and in connection with the holding of such conference, the sum of \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, is hereby approved."

## LEAGUE COMMITTEE ADDS TO COVENANT

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, June 4.

The League of Nations committee for amendments to the covenant promulgated today between the Monroe Doctrine and the Lansing-Ishih agreement on the subject of "regional understandings." As a result of a combination of amendments coming from Czechoslovakia and China, the following in effect was added to Article XXI:

"Agreements between members of the League of Nations tending to define or complete engagements contained in the

covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international co-operation, may not only be approved by the league, but also promoted and negotiated under its auspices, provided these agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the covenant."

"Special conferences of the League members concerned may be called for this purpose by the council or assembly."

China's interest in this proposal and her resentment over the Lansing-Ishih agreement was promptly manifested by Dr. Wang Chung Wei, Chief Justice of the Chinese Supreme Court, who endeavored to have this pat on the head for regional understandings limited to the Monroe Doctrine alone.

## NEW WARFARE GAS KILLS IN 30 SECONDS

CHICAGO, Pa., June 4.—A new warfare gas, three drops of which will kill within thirty seconds the persons whose skin it touches, was described here today by Capt. L. D. Hutson, U. S. A., speaking before students of the Pennsylvania Military College.

Capt. Hutson came here to perfect

plans for a night gas attack, to be staged in connection with the college's centennial commencement exercises on June 12.

"Imagine what will happen to a city," he said, "when air squadrons begin spraying with that terrible substance. In the next war machine guns and artillery will be out of date—the weapons will be gas and chemicals, and the armies and navies will be exposed to attack. Entire populations will take the chance of never awaking when they go to bed at night. It will truly be a war of extermination."

"Another new invention is the toxic smoke candle, which when burned sets loose clouds of dust particles, temporarily incapacitating those that breathe the dust. The infantry will be equipped with these candles and they will be used in the advance to smother the personnel of machine gun nests, and the enemy huddled in trenches and dugouts."

ATHENS, June 4.—King Constantine was given an enthusiastic ovation by the people of this city yesterday when he went to the Cathedral to attend services in connection with the celebration of his name day.

## Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street, N.Y.

## SUMMER DRESSES

Some are Silk Some are not  
but all are charming

Some crepe de chine dresses recently imported feature new bead designs. The shades are unusual—honeydew, peach, mauve, and the always desirable navy, black or white. Women's sizes. 85.00.



When brown dotted swiss and ecru organdy meet the result is a charming dress. Especially if the surplice blouse ties with a big sash. Other attractive color combinations in this same style. Women's sizes, 22.50.

A cool gray linen frock has a white vestee and collar. The long tunic is embroidered and the narrow sash adds its note of chic. There are lavender and brown models, too. Women's sizes, 35.00.

Cool looking frocks that are as cool as they look are fashioned of woven striped voile with airy sash, and crisp organdy collar and cuffs. Misses' sizes, second floor. 16.50.

## Pooshanara Crepe Dresses

When is a sleeveless dress not a sleeveless dress? When it has sleeves attached like the one in the picture. One of the season's smartest models, in all white, black or eight lovely shades with white crepe de chine blouse effect. Women's sizes, third floor. 39.50

A dress after a young girl's heart is of leather, green, copen blue, lavender, or white, as she chooses, with dainty embroidery collar and cuffs and bindings. 16.50.

## Crepe de Chine Dresses

A demure little round-necked frock has rows and rows of buttons up and down the skirt. A two-color combination dress in straight line effect has a pleated skirt, wide soft girdle, and long straight collar. And there are other models that Miss 14 to 18 will like. Second Floor. 27.50

## Homespun Dresses

A new fabric combines with the new "sleeveless" vogue to produce the smartest of Summer sport dresses. Bound in black silk braid with narrow belt of hand-decorated patent leather. In all sport shades, plain colors, stripes and small checks. Women's sizes, third floor. 49.50



## Imported Gingham Dresses

Gay little checked gingham use organdy for collar, sash and binding. The gingham is imported, beautifully soft and fine. The styles are cool, summery and becoming. The price? It's hard to believe that it's only 15.00. Women's sizes, third floor.

## Figured Voile Dresses

Figured voiles have a place all their own in the Summer girl's wardrobe. These, in attractive surplice or square neck styles, some with organdy sash and binding, are so attractive she's sure to like them. The price is low. Misses' sizes, second floor. 12.50

Sleeveless dresses are the backbone of every Summer wardrobe. Choose them in jersey, linen, ratine, Canadian homespun, Pooshanara crepe. Misses' sizes, 10.00 to 49.50.

## New Organdy Dresses

Each one is lovelier than the next! There are demure little round-collared frocks; bouffant dresses that employ two pastel shades to achieve distinction; frocks tucked from waist to hem. In white, of course, and any number of exquisite flower shades. Misses' sizes, second floor. 22.50 to 52.50

## RADICALS ENDANGER UNIONS IN FRANCE

Disruption of Rail Men's Organization Predicted.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 4.—The split in the railway men's union following the victory of the Communists in the convention last Thursday, when a motion for syndical direction of the organization was adopted, has resulted in an animated conflict over possession of the union's funds and headquarters. Although the Communists outvoted the moderates in the convention, the latter still hold the regular organization. The Communists have succeeded in gaining possession of the union's building, but Secretary Bidegaray has succeeded in putting the union's treasury out of reach of the extremists.

Disruption not only of the railway men's union but of the General Federation of Labor is predicted in labor circles here as a result of the extremists' success.

## AUSTRIAN OFFICERS ACQUITTED OF TREASON

Were Charged With Helping  
Ex-Emperor's Ambition.

VIENNA, June 4.—Major Gen. Joseph Hummel, formerly of the Austrian Army, and eleven other ex-officers, on trial for treason in connection with the recent attempt of the former Emperor Charles to regain the Hungarian throne, were acquitted late yesterday.

They were charged with having organized legionary troops and placing themselves in the service of Hungary to restore the Hapsburg dynasty.

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